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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Nicollia aggregata Kritschewsky, 1922.—In four cases of typhus fever, 5 to 14 days after the beginning of the illness, a supposed microorganism interpreted as a protozoan of a previously undescribed species was found in cerebro-spinal fluid obtained by lumbar puncture. Kritschewsky believes this supposed organism is very probably the cause of typhus fever. Two distinct forms were observed. One form usually elongated, sometimes round, measuring about 1.8 μ , possesses a well-defined envelope; the nucleus is usually rod-shaped, sometimes oval, placed perpendicular to the long axis of the cell near its middle. Division stages were observed, the division being perpendicular to the long axis of the cell. The other form measuring about 0.9 μ is entirely without an envelope. [The description and photomicrographs of *N. aggregata* suggest similarities with the bodies found by various observers in the central nervous system in cases of lethargic encephalitis.] (Centralbl. Bakt. Parasit., 1 Abt., Orig., 87: 526-532, figs. 1-5.)

Embadomonas (Waskia) sinensis Faust et Wassell, 1921.—Pyriform to elongate oval in shape with two anterior flagella, one directed anteriorly and the other posteriorly. Cytostome more elongated and nucleus much smaller than in *Chilomastix*. Size 14 by 4.2 μ . Movement a forward spiral glide with rapid turning, at times somewhat similar to that of *Chilomastix*, but of less pronounced degree. Reproduction by longitudinal fission; cysts oval-elongate, 6 by 3 μ . In nine cases of diarrhoeic stools of Chinese in Wuchung and of foreigners in Kuling; "probably not as pathogenic as *Giardia intestinalis*." According to the authors, the new flagellate differs from *Embadomonas intestinalis* in shape, size and specific structure. (China Med. Jour., 35: 543.)

Haemogregarina elliptica Sergeant, Sergeant and Parrot, 1922.—This new human parasite was found in a Corsican girl, 3 years of age. It has the following characters: Form generally elliptical, homopolar, without reflected tail. Nucleus median and marginal; chromatoid granules disseminated in the cytoplasm. Length of the parasite varies from 1 to 11 μ , breadth about one-third the length. It occurs either in the erythrocytes or in the blood plasma. Some of the extraglobular elements in the peripheral blood show incipient schizogony by transverse division, others are encysted. This parasite is distinguished from two other hemogregarines from man, *Haemogregarina* sp. Krempf, 1917, and *H. inexpectata* Roubaud, 1919. The forms described by Fedorovitch in 1916 in the circulating blood of a case of splenomegaly and considered by Castellani to belong to the genus *Toxoplasma* seem to Sergeant, Sergeant and Parrot more nearly related to *H. elliptica* than to the toxoplasms. (Bull. Soc. Path. exot., 15: 193-197; text fig. 1.)